

OVERSEAS NEWS

Britain now wants to regard expulsions episode as closed

By CAMPBELL PAGE

The British Government seems unlikely to react to the Soviet Union's banning of 18 British diplomats, academics, and businessmen by ordering further Soviet expulsions. Nor is it expected to make an official protest and fight for a reversal of British expulsions from Moscow.

In British eyes, the whole episode is best regarded as closed. The British Government has effectively made its point about Soviet representation in Britain, and has not suffered excessively from reprisals.

There is more concern about the Soviet decision to extend the row so that it affects future Anglo-Soviet relations—particularly the cancellation of Sir Alec Douglas-Home's visit to Moscow, and the freeze on discussions on trade and other bilateral matters.

Sir Alec will be attacked in the Commons on Parliament's return this week for his handling of the expulsion of 105 Soviet citizens and for jeopardising the prospects for a European security conference.

But there are other obstacles, for example relations between the two Germanys, to such a conference, and Sir Alec may well argue that the expulsions were not a decisive influence on the prospects.

The good side of the Soviet ban on individuals is that it does not include a ceiling—which Britain has imposed on the Soviet Union—on the number of diplomatic representatives.

Soviet action has been particularly directed against the Russian secretariat in the British Embassy in Moscow. This section is more susceptible to attack because its members are Russian speakers, sometimes seconded from academic posts, who collect information about Soviet affairs from legitimate sources.

The Russians who expelled two members of the secretariat earlier this year, have now left it unstaffed by expelling Dr Philip Hanson and Miss Ann Lewis.

Of the 10 British citizens with diplomatic experience in Moscow who have been told they are never to return, five are former members of the Russian secretariat. The Soviet Government is clearly concentrating on this section as the best target available, and also reducing its chances of doing useful legitimate work.

Five British citizens have been told to leave Moscow. In addition to Miss Lewis and Dr Hanson, they are Lieutenant Commander Anthony Wolstenholme, assistant naval attaché; Mr Alan Holmes, an administrative attaché; and Mr Vladimir Hattigen, representative of Rank-Xerox.

The 10 told they cannot return to the Soviet Union are: two former science attachés or counsellors, the Moscow Embassy, Dr Eric Alexander and Dr David Senior; five former members of the Russian secretariat, of whom at least two have left the Diplomatic Service—Mr Robert Longmuir, Mr Ray Hutchings, Mr Geoffrey Murray, Mr Alec Nove, and Mr John Scott; three former members of the Moscow Embassy staff—Mr Alan Rothnie, Mr Bryan Sparrow, and three businessmen, Mr Mark Ingram, Mr G.C. Mr Mark Loring, of Goldex, and Mr Lionel Schall, of Machine Tool Agencies.

The inevitable slowdown in Anglo-Soviet trade in the present climate is not overwhelmingly serious.

Sadat flies to Kuwait

PRESIDENT SADAT of Egypt flew to Kuwait yesterday for a 24-hour visit on his way to Moscow where he is to talk to Soviet leaders on the Middle East conflict and on Soviet-Egyptian relations. Placards calling for Arab unity greeted the Egyptian President as he drove through flag-decked streets to the al-Salam Palace, where he was to stay during his brief visit. Today, after talks with the Emir of Kuwait, Emir Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, President Sadat will fly on to Tehran, where he will make a two-hour halt before continuing to Moscow.

Poor recompense

POLICE SHOT A Chinese who turned up at a Singapore car park yesterday to collect \$27,500 sterling demanded as "compensation" after an unsuccessful attempt to kidnap Mr Harold Shaw, 32-year-old son of the Hongkong film magnate, Mr Run Run Shaw. Mr Shaw junior was seized in Singapore on October 2 and stuffed into the boot of a stolen taxi, but he managed to escape. Later an anonymous telephone call threatened that members of the Shaw family would be harmed unless the "compensation" was paid.

Grenade attack

SIXTEEN people were remanded in custody yesterday after a grenade had injured 16 pilgrims at the Walling Wall in Jerusalem on Saturday evening. Police increased security measures in Old Jerusalem where thousands of pilgrims are expected for the last two days of the Festival of the Tabernacles, today and tomorrow. In Damascus, Palestinian guerrillas claimed responsibility for Saturday's attack.

RADIO-TV ANNOUNCER

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Red Cross praises Hirohito

From our Correspondent

Geneva, October 10. Emperor Hirohito of Japan made an undramatic mini-visit to Switzerland today. No one was on the streets to cheer or jeer as he made his way from Geneva Airport through the town and out to lunch at a hotel on the shores of the lake.

After their stormy visit to Holland, the Emperor and his wife must have appreciated the fact that the only sign raised along their route by the lake-shore was by a hitchhiker, hippy-like though he was. The sign said merely "Gribours"—the city 180 miles further on.

During a visit to the headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee, the Emperor and Empress signed the golden book of distinguished visitors. The committee's president, Mr Marcel Naville, told them, "This illustrious presence provides striking evidence of the unflinching interest which the imperial family, the Government, and the people of Japan have for almost 100 years taken in the humanitarian ideal of the Red Cross."

Later the visitors drove to Lucerne, 37 miles away. Police guards were on duty at all bridges on the motorway as the imperial motorcade swept past at speeds up to 90 miles an hour.

The Emperor and Empress are due to leave for Bonn tomorrow.

Five held in drug swoop

From our own Correspondent

Paris, October 10

Five arrests, four in Paris and one in New York, have followed the seizure by the French police of 106 kilos of pure heroin valued at 10 million francs. The drug, packed in 500-gram bags and contained in five elegant suitcases, was due to have been flown to the United States within the next 48 hours.

The arrests, believed to concern some of the top men among the network of traffickers, were the result of cooperation between the French and American drug squads. For some time the French police had been watching a criminal, Richard Berdin, whose police record was for hold-ups but who was suspected of having turned to drug trafficking.



Mrs Golda Meir, accompanied by General Bar-Lev (left) at a front-line Israeli observation post in the occupied Golan Heights during her tour of the northern border

Brandt wins in Bremen

Bonn, October 10

The Social Democratic Party won an absolute majority in the election of a new Parliament in the state of Bremen today. This is an extremely encouraging result for Herr Brandt's Government in Bonn, which is now halfway through its four-year period of office.

According to a computer forecast of the final results, the SPD polled 55 per cent, 5 per cent more than at the last Bremen election in 1967, and will have 60 seats in the new parliament, an overall majority of 20.

Popularity

Although local affairs played an important part in the campaign national politics have undoubtedly also influenced the voters' decision. To this extent the result is a confirmation of the popularity of Herr Brandt's policies, including his Ostpolitik.

The Christian Democrats polled 31.7 per cent compared with 29.5 per cent last time, and will have 33 seats. This is not a bad result, but the party might have expected a bigger poll after its conference last week, when Dr Rainer Barzel, the CDU's floor leader in the Bundestag, was elected chairman.

Declining

The fortunes of the right-wing extremist National Democratic Party continue to decline. It will not be represented in the new parliament, having polled only 2.5 per cent of the total votes cast, which is 2.2 per cent fewer than the 5 per cent necessary to secure representation.

The Communist Party, which has exerted great efforts in the campaign, has been failed to jump the 5 per cent hurdle. It polled 3 per cent.

One of the central issues of the campaign was the university policy of the Bremen government. Bremen is in the midst of forming a new university. This will have an unusually high degree of codetermination by the various university bodies. The Christian Democrats have criticised the university constitution as encouraging the growth of Left-wing extremism, and the Free Democrats left the coalition with the SPD last summer in protest against the Social Democrats' policy.

Mr Rogers still hopeful on Suez

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, October 10

The US Secretary of State, some form of guarantee currently being explored but that its shape would depend on the type of settlement agreed to. "Time has never been more favourable than now," he said, stressing again his optimism that a settlement could be reached.

Mr Rogers's continued optimism, voiced in a CBS television interview, is the more remarkable after a week in which the American initiative in the Middle East appeared to have reached a dead end.

The only reaction to the six-point peace plan outlined by Mr Rogers at the United Nations on Monday was silence from Egypt and castigation from Israel. At one point, Mr Meir said Mr Rogers had forfeited his role as "an honest broker" by raising false hopes of future Israeli concessions.

Mr Rogers chose to take a much brighter view today, hinting that private talks he had had with both the Egyptian and Israeli Foreign Ministers at the UN showed that the parties were saying markedly different things in private than in public.

Asked whether the United States was considering or would be prepared to sign a long-term military assistance pact to reassure Israel that an interim settlement would not jeopardise security, he replied that he did not think such an agreement was essential.

He indicated, however, that

Gadafy still holds the reins

By our Diplomatic Staff

Colonel Gadafy's hold on power in Libya is less certain than it was a year ago, but there is no reason to believe that he is close to being deposed by rivals.

Newspaper reports at the weekend suggested that the colonel is suffering from a nervous breakdown. There is no confirmation of this but it is widely accepted that he does suffer from nervous relapses and withdraws from public life only to reappear exuberantly.

During last week's meeting of the leaders of the Arab Federation in Cairo, Colonel Gadafy did go into hospital but, said the Cairo newspaper, Al-Ahram, this was "for sinus treatment".

The colonel is known to have resigned twice and then changed his mind. He described the last occasion in a speech in the Libyan town of Sabratha. He said he resigned on September 11 because he felt "blackness in pursuing the goals of the revolution to its social, economic, and cultural goals".

Libya has denied that there was an attempt on his life or that he was involved in a fatal accident on September 18, but it is widely accepted that some guards were killed that day in a road accident involving Gadafy's entourage.

Pope hears case for married priests

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, October 10

The Pope was present at the Bishops' Synod in Rome at the weekend when a series of speakers advocated acceptance of married priests.

It is too soon, however, to say what percentage of bishops favour ending mandatory celibacy. Thirty-three have already spoken in favour, and 80 more have put themselves down to speak in the coming week.

Cardinal Alfrink, of the Netherlands, where the problem has been debated for years, spoke in moderate terms, but he made two strong points: (1) The fundamental right of every baptised person is to receive communion, and that right is being denied in some regions because of a shortage of priests.

(2) What is better, to have the gospel preached also by married men, or not to have it preached at all? The cardinal said hierarchies which did not want married clergy in their areas should show some charity towards others who found it necessary.

Bishop Alexander Carter, of Saint Ste Marie, Canada, said he detected "an unhealthy obsession with celibacy" in some of the remarks previously made by the bishops. After two years of study, the Canadian bishops "are nearly unanimously in favour of ordaining married men where there is a need, and, also, a small majority are in favour of ordaining married men independently of the need—a view shared by 90 per cent of our priests."

The Canadian spokesman said that it was too soon to renege on promises to a special commission of bishops and laymen to study the issue. That could come, however, "when our people learn to see that married men can be priests, and come to realise that there is not an essential connection between celibacy and priesthood." The Canadians do not think that priests who already have taken the celibacy vow should be allowed to marry.

Bishop Anthony Galvin, president of the Malaysia-Singapore bishops' conference, went even further. He not only

US arm confirm atrocity charges

From PETER BRASS

Washington, Oct 10. United States Army investigators have confirmed severe allegations of war crimes made last year by Lieut Colonel Anthony Herby, much-decorated soldier who relieved of command in 1967 for his superiors in Vietnam.

According to army investigators, the seven confessions relate to Colonel Herby's charge against his brigade commander, General John Barnes, now assigned to the Pacific Command.

Herby has contended that Barnes and Col Ross Franklin, his deputy, the 173rd Airborne, failed to investigate his killing—against South Vietnamese civilians and prisoners of war—of atrocities.

"Cover-up charges," Franklin were dropped "lack of evidence" on in Vietnam, where Frank already been relieved of command of a brigade for poor performance. Herby's case, Barnes is under investigation.

The army contends Barnes' removal of him from command of the 173rd Airborne, 302nd Infantry, April 4, 1968, poor performance, was not a result of Herby's case. Barnes is now assigned to the Pacific Command.

Herby's allegations, report was officially expunged from his record, average service record, Army Secretary, Mr Fro on Friday.

Herbert alleged on that Barnes and Franklin acted against him, and other army officers repeatedly harassed him because of his allegations of atrocities.

The army says that Herby's "formal" allegations in his written report, Inspector-General at McPherson, Georgia, September 14, 1970—two months after he had been relieved of command.

Source said that in 1967, the army's investigation division, force of 16 men, later increased to 50, to check Herby's charges. Last June, their substantiating seven of the charges was handed. Herby was given a special investigator, who must recommend further action this month.

Herby commented Friday that the outcome of Barnes investigation on the "conscience" of investigation officer and legal evidence.

He said that only his action had kept the allegations from being legally dismissed.

TELEVISION

HORIZON looks at the conditioning for life in the first five years of childhood with a title to chill all parents. "If at first you don't succeed... you don't succeed." BBC-2, 9.20. Roy Dotrice plays the latest private eye in the uneven "Rivals of Sherlock Holmes" (ITV, 9.0). Earlier, "Panorama" interviews the Prime Minister at Downing Street (BBC-1, 8.0) and "World in Action" doesn't (ITV, 8.0).

BBC-1

- 9.35-11.55 a.m. Schools: 9.35 Discovering Science; 10.0 Merry-go-round; 10.25-10.45 People of Many Lands; 11.0 British Social History; 11.25 Drama: Hobson's Choice
- 12 noon-12.30 p.m. Hardy Reading Co. Ltd.
- 12.50 A Chance to Meet Fr Hugh Bishop.
- 1.30 On the Farm: Watch with Mother.
- 1.45-1.55 Schools.
- 2.55-3.55 News; 3.55 Science All Around; 3.55 Going to Work; 4.00 History 1917-71; 4.13 Science Extra—Physics; 4.35 Twentieth-century Focus.
- 4.10 Design Education.
- 4.35 Adventures of Parsley.
- 4.40 Jackanory.
- 4.55 Blue Peter.
- 5.20 Witch's Daughter.
- 5.44 Magic Roundabout.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 London this Week.
- 6.20 Entertaining with Kerr.
- 6.45 Ask the Family.
- 7.5-7.55 Cars: Take My Wife; 7.30 Now: Take My Wife; 8.0 Panorama: Robin Day talks to Edward Heath.

BBC-2

- 11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Useful Box Day.
- 6.35-7.00 p.m. Open University: Social Sciences 34.
- 7.10 Dreammaking.
- 7.30 News.
- 8.0 The Best of High Chaparral.
- 8.50 Call My Bluff.
- 9.20 Horizon: A look at the influence on the under-fives of the home environment.
- 10.10 Thirty-minute Theatre: "Combining Down His Yellow Hair" by Raymond Hitchcock.
- 10.40 News.
- 10.45 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

- 10.20 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 10.20 Drama; 11.0 Seeing and Doing; 11.18 Picture Box; 11.35 It's Fun to Read; 11.50 Primary School News.
- 1.40-2.30 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Finding Out; 2.0 Captured Years; 2.22 My World.
- 2.33 The Communicators: It Pays to Advertise.
- 2.55-3.55 p.m. Schools: 2.55 Finding Out; 3.0 Captured Years; 3.22 My World.
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Yahya Khan raises political ban

Karachi, October 10

President Yahya Khan of Pakistan this weekend lifted the ban on political activity imposed at the time of the East Pakistan uprising last March, and promulgated new rules allowing parties and individuals to engage in politics within certain clearly defined limits.

Under the revised regulations Pakistanis are prohibited from expressing views "prejudicial to the ideology or integrity of Pakistan" or conflicting with the legal framework, and from entering schools, colleges, newspaper offices and presses. Party propaganda must not "transgress the limits of decent and fair criticism of any other political party or its members," political party or its members, not obstruct the "holding of bye-elections to the National or Provincial Assemblies." Violations incur a maximum penalty of three years' detention.

The new order does not remove the ban on the Awami League, the party which was declared illegal on March 26 after winning an overwhelming victory in East Pakistan in the December 1970 elections. The Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, is now in the Western province on a charge of "waging war against Pakistan."

President Yahya's decision comes nine weeks before polling begins in East Pakistan in a

series of elections to fill the 78 National Assembly seats made vacant by the disqualification of League members. The election commission has announced that polling for the seats will be spread over the 12 days up to December 23. Examination of a detailed list of constituencies involved shows that the Dacca seat won by Sheikh Mujib is not among the seats declared vacant. The neighbouring seat held by the Sheikh's constitutional expert, Dr Kamal Hossain, is also missing from the list. Dr Hossain, too, is in custody.

In Rome, the Pope and Bishops attending the international synod yesterday joined in fasting and prayers for the people of East Pakistan and the millions of refugees who have fled into India. Bishops celebrated special masses in churches throughout Rome at which there were collections for the refugees.

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, sent the Pope a message of gratitude for the setting yesterday aside for the needs of refugees. In a letter to the Pope's Secretary of State, Cardinal Villot, he said the Pope's action was of "incalculable importance."

At Simla, in Northern India, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, called yesterday for an urgent solution of the civil war

in East Pakistan and warned that India could no longer bear the burden of supporting the refugees. She accused the international community of giving "only lip sympathy" to the refugees and to India, and asked: "How long can this situation be sustained?" It was the duty of the world to find a political solution acceptable to the people of East Pakistan.

In Moscow the Soviet Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" accused Pakistan of staging a "judicial reprisal" against Sheikh Mujib. It said Soviet people demanded the release of the Sheikh and a political settlement in East Pakistan, taking into account the wishes, rights, and legal interests of its people. — Reuter and UPI.

Death sentence on Turks

Deniz Gezmiş of the Turkish Liberation Army and 17 of his companions have a week in which to appeal against death sentences passed on them on Saturday by an Ankara military court. They were convicted of crimes ranging from kidnapping American servicemen to attempting to overthrow the State by force.

From Mao with love —£60M

Peking, October 10

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived in Shanghai today with the Chinese Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, continuing a State visit to China which has produced clear evidence of growing warmer relations between the two countries.

Diplomatic sources said it was likely that the two leaders would continue their discussions on further technical cooperation between the two countries and on African matters in general.

The main feature of agreements signed in Peking last night was a long-term loan of \$35 million to be used in the agricultural development of Ethiopia. The loan was reported here to be virtually interest-free.

The Emperor said last night at an Ethiopian banquet in honour of the Chinese leaders that the agreements had paved the way for much greater cooperation between the two countries. Some diplomats estimated that the total aid in terms of grants and loans could total as much as \$80 million, spread over 20 years.

Meanwhile the "New York Times" reported today that Lin Biao, the Chinese Defence Minister and Mao Tse-tun's apparent successor, is seriously ill. — Reuter and UPI.

Press hits out at Vorster

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, October 10

South African newspapers strongly criticised Mr Vorster today for his statement last week which created the impression that South African police had pursued African guerrillas into Zambia. The newspapers pointed out that (in spite of Mr Vorster's allegation of misreporting) almost the entire South African press and radio had interpreted his statement as meaning that the border had been crossed.

The mass circulation "Sunday Times" (Johannesburg) said Mr Vorster's "blunder" had caused serious repercussions at the United Nations, where South African denials that the border had been crossed were rejected by Zambia.

South Africa's Foreign Minister, Dr Muller, has postponed his departure from New York to handle the situation.

Dealing with Mr Vorster's complaint that the South African press were to blame for misconstruing his words, and that he would act against them if they failed to reach agreement with him when he met them in Pretoria on October 20, the "Sunday Times" said: "The Prime Minister now tells us he did not say anything of the kind (about crossing the border), but even this explanation does not get him off the tricks again."

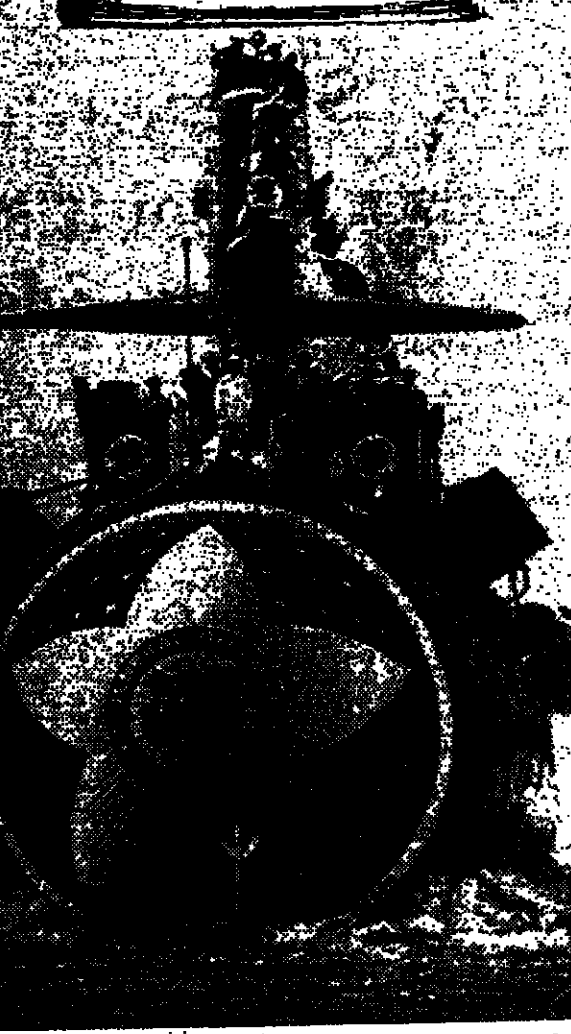
hook. All it proves is that, in addition to being an irresponsible sensation-monger he is also incompetent.

"There is not the slightest doubt that Mr Vorster was correctly reported. In the light of these events, for the Prime Minister now to vamp up a so-called press 'crisis' is a typical piece of Vorsterian audacity. . . . In short, having bungled affairs thoroughly by irresponsible talk about the hot pursuit of terrorists across the frontier, Mr Vorster is now in hot pursuit of the press."

The "Sunday Express" (Johannesburg), in an editorial "Only himself to blame," said, "The last thing South Africa can afford at present is that the hot pursuit issue should be turned into a hot potato at the United Nations." Mr Vorster had turned attention away from himself by attacking the newspapers "in typical Vorsterian fashion."

The "Sunday Tribune" (Durban), addressing itself to Mr Vorster, said, "You are now trying to thrust the blame for your own ill-considered, poorly worded statement, on to newspapers of widely differing views. You are hinting at new press controls. . . . In fact, Mr Vorster, you are up to your old tricks again."

مركز من الأخبار



id teams under suspicion

By MICHAEL ELMER

as the kidnapping of European States, especially Federal Germany. This phenomenon is now coinciding with the growth of radical feeling inside the German organisation. Statements like the following (from the Wachtersbach Programme quoted in "Der Spiegel" (No. 43), that "no genuine progress can be achieved as long as present ownership and profit relations remain" and the pronouncement of the four sacked volunteers from Aracati in Brazil, that "the despotic and bloody military dictatorship which serves American imperialism has aroused the just revolutionary hatred of the people and quickened their readiness to fight for freedom," have already scared West German Opposition politicians.

Besides the CDU, the Springer press has weighed in, sarcastically labelling DED volunteers as "pinko missionaries." According to "Spiegel" there has also been criticism from Government politicians, one of whom is quoted as commenting that Herr Eppler, the West German Minister for Economic Cooperation with responsibility for the DED, was going the right way about fostering an "ugly German" image throughout the Third World.

As yet there have been no expulsions of German volunteers by Latin American governments, but if the DED suffered by the Peace Corps in Bolivia earlier this year it will have to maintain a very low profile, indeed. Volunteers in the two southern departments of Sucre and Tarija have not been particularly tightlipped of late, and the Banzer regime's "taking out" as an American observer described it, of about a hundred journalists in the past month shows little tolerance with critics. It has also been rumoured that Banzer would welcome an opportunity to scotch accusations of partiality towards Germans levelled at him because of his ancestry.

Cardinal upsets Vienna

Vienna, October 10 — The Austrian Government and Roman Catholic Churches were to be upset today by Cardinal Mindszenty's plans to live in Vienna. Government sources said that his presence could harm relations with Hungary. The cardinal, who is 79, left Budapest last month after 15 years of asylum in the United States Embassy there and went to the Vatican, but Church sources said he wanted to live at his life at the Pazmaneum, Vienna home for Hungarian priests and theology students. The Pazmaneum, next door to the US Embassy, was founded in 1823 by Archbishop Pazmany of Esztergom, one of Mindszenty's predecessors.

The cardinal remains Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary. The terms of his departure — worked out between the Vatican and the Hungarian Government — forbade him to return to Hungary and the Vatican promised that he would not speak out on political matters.

But Mindszenty is known to be a passionate opponent of the Communist regime which sentenced him to life imprisonment in 1949. Although he has now been pardoned, Church and State sources here expressed qualms that he might voice his anti-Communist sentiments from Austrian territory. Chancellor Kreisky said that his Government would permit Mindszenty to live here, but he must respect Austrian laws like everybody else. — UPI.

Tourists 'spy' on army

Belgrade, October 10

The officer in charge of security at the recent Yugoslav Army exercises said today that foreign agents were busy collecting intelligence information in the area of the manoeuvres.

The manoeuvres in North-western Yugoslavia lasted a week and ended yesterday with a rally and a military parade in Karlovac, 30 miles south-west of Zagreb.

The security officer, Major-General Stjepan Domenkusic, told the Belgrade newspaper "Politika Ekspres" in an interview today that security forces were faced with "a sudden surge of holiday-makers" at the fringes of the manoeuvre area which he said were normally unattractive for tourists. The "tourists" included scores of members of foreign armies and intelligence services.

Seven foreigners were removed from the area and legal proceedings have been instituted against two foreigners, he added. Their nationalities were not disclosed.

Heads of foreign military missions accredited in Belgrade were invited to watch the exercises together with President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders.

General Domenkusic said foreign agents were particularly keen to identify the Yugoslav military planners to be the aggressor for the purpose of the manoeuvres. — Reuter.

Barclays Bank DCO changes its name to Barclays Bank International Limited

Following an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Barclays Bank DCO it has been resolved that the name of the bank shall be changed to Barclays Bank International Limited with effect from 1st October 1971.

Our new name reflects the continuing expansion of our business; all services to customers remain unaltered. The only change at this stage is our name, now Barclays Bank International.



Problems even if Peking wins UN seat

From HELLA PICK: United Nations, October 10

Nobody in the United Nations knows how much arm-twisting the United States is doing to secure support for its "two-China policy." Nor is anybody certain how high the stakes really are in the game that is being played over Chinese representation in the United Nations. But the question of China overshadows all other business in this General Assembly, even the vital and delicate problem of finding a successor to U Thant.

The debate on Chinese representation will start on October 18, and the voting will come about a week later. But even then the suspense will not be resolved. Suppose the two-China manoeuvre succeeds, how will it affect America's overtures to Peking?

There is infinite speculation, but no certainty that some passive understanding has already been established between Peking and Washington under the retention of a seat for Formosa, and yet he is willing to talk constructively with President Nixon.

Or, suppose that Formosa is expelled. Are the Chinese diplomats in their swollen embassy in Ottawa ready to take the first plane to New York, or will they keep the United Nations waiting? And if they come, will the Chinese take an active part in the proceedings of this Assembly, and in the appointment of the new Secretary-General? Will they insist on staffing many posts in the United Nations Secretariat? In other words, what changes will Peking effect in the United Nations? Every day the effect will be profound and nobody knows just what it will be.

Then again will the United States, if its quest for a two-China policy is defeated, try to punish the United Nations membership by seeking to withhold funds from the already near-bankrupt United Nations?

But the immediate obstacle is the vote on Chinese representation. The issue this year is novel. After all, the United States is no longer trying to keep up the pretence that Nationalist China — the Republic of China, Taiwan, Formosa, or whatever you want to call the islands where General Chiang Kai-shek now rules — represents mainland China.

Everybody in the United Nations, except the Nationalists themselves, now accept that the People's Republic of China (Peking) must represent China in the General Assembly, and should take over the Chinese seat in the Security Council.

The consensus stops there and the difficulties appear. Albania, supported by a host of other countries from all parts of the political spectrum including Russia, Britain, and France, argues that Peking's arrival in the UN must logically be accompanied by the expulsion of the Nationalists. It argues that the Nationalists are excluded in the name of his mission to Peking.

Moreover, Mr George Bush, the US Ambassador to the UN, who is a Texas by adoption, gave an indication of having acquired a Texas's dislike of losing a fight. One doubts whether he would be willing to argue on President Nixon's behalf if he believes that Dr Kissinger wants Formosa to be expelled for the sake of his mission to Peking.

Protests likely if Byrd is chosen

From GEORGE LARDNER: Washington, October 10

President Nixon is considering whether to appoint a conservative West Virginia Senator Robert Byrd, to the United States Supreme Court to replace Justice Hugo Black who died last month.

Like Black Senator Byrd, who ranks second in the Senate's Democratic leadership, was once a member of the Ku-Klux-Klan, though he later repudiated the affiliation.

If he is nominated there are certain to be strong protests from civil rights groups and, perhaps, from legal groups. Byrd has been highly critical of many Supreme Court decisions.

The possibility of Senator Byrd's nomination was said to have been discussed at the White House on Friday. Afterwards he was telephoned by a White House aide, and asked to join the President on his trip to West Virginia's mountain state forest, later in the day. The two conferred privately in Mr Nixon's plane.

There are conflicting reports over the likelihood of Byrd's selection from the short list — said also to include the names of the Senate minority whip, Robert Griffin and Caspar Weinberger, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget. According to one account Senator Byrd is Mr Nixon's personal choice, but other sources suggested he did not rank that highly, at least not before Friday.

Until eight days ago the White House had been planning the name of the Republican Richard Poole, to one of the Supreme Court vacancies, but he withdrew to avoid what he called a "long and divisive battle" in the Senate. — Washington Post.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be telephoned to the Editor of The Guardian at 01-632 9121. Births, marriages and deaths must be authenticated by the signature of the sender, and are not acceptable by telephone. Your copy should reach us by 11 a.m. on the day before insertion date.

BIRTHS

CORHEN. — On October 9, 1971, at Hope Hospital, to ISABELLE (née Barnett) and BRIAN, a son.

GARE. — On October 9, 1971, at St. Anne's, a son, to MARY and ROBERT.

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Autumn, rather late and wet this year, is bringing its annual invasion of tourists and presidential aspirants to New Hampshire. Thirteen months is a long campaigning season by British standards, but the New Hampshire primary, the first engagement in the war which will be settled at the Democratic convention in July, is only four months away. Four months is not a long time in which to engage the interest of the scattered rural people of the granite State. "Minds and hearts of granite" is how the Dartmouth College song puts it, and any politician would testify to the accuracy of this old slogan.

Senators Muskie and McGovern are campaigning actively, but they were beaten to the gun by an independent, Dr James Boren. An academic who used to work in the State Department, the doctor is campaigning under the slogan, "While in doubt, mumble."

He opened his campaign in Raleigh, Vermont (population 700), which runs its own presidential poll on the same day as the New Hampshire primary. His speech was largely an illustration of his slogan, but explaining himself later, he said that he stood for "dynamic apathy, to fit the structure of retrogressive prosperity."

"I think," he added, "that this should be done immediately."

At least one elector has promised a write-in vote for Boren after hearing Senator Muskie at a luncheon coffee meeting of what he hoped were his committed supporters from the local landowner. New Hampshire, the State's one industrial centre.

Mr Rogers, the US Secretary of State, has been reminding UN members that the UN members that the UN even though they are part of Russia.

Again, nobody has questioned whether the U.A.R., Syria, and Libya should have separate representation even though they have now ostensibly formed a federation.

Many countries steer carefully clear of the issue of Formosa's constitutional position. General Chiang Kai-shek and Peking have one thing in common. They both claim that mainland China and Formosa are one and indivisible.

Because Britain has not yet pronounced itself unequivocally on this, Peking is holding up the exchange of ambassadors with London.

More important, in the United Nations Albania's representation reiterated once again Peking will never agree to take its seat in the Assembly for a two-China policy.

But there are some observers here who are beginning to ask whether Peking might not be convinced by the Ukrainian and Byelorussian precedent, if in exchange, the United States were to give some indication of willingness to recognise Peking's claim to sovereignty over Formosa.

Nobody is certain about the answer. Just as nobody knows whether the US Administration even wants to win its battle for dual representation. Earlier, many diplomats here felt that the US was fighting a bogus battle, and intended to lose.

In the past few days the American stance has become more convincing. Suggestions that the Administration might refuse to entertain the idea of voluntary financial contribution to bail out the bankrupt United Nations are taken seriously. So are warnings of congressional displeasure that might express itself in withholding regular US assessments for the UN.

Moreover, Mr George Bush, the US Ambassador to the UN, who is a Texas by adoption, gave an indication of having acquired a Texas's dislike of losing a fight. One doubts whether he would be willing to argue on President Nixon's behalf if he believes that Dr Kissinger wants Formosa to be expelled for the sake of his mission to Peking.

Major Martinez was sent, where he now manages a petrol station only a short distance from Dr Arias's sumptuous exile headquarters. Colonel, now Brigadier, Torrijos took over as Supreme Leader of the Revolution in February, 1968, and a few months later, survived an attempt to unseat him organised by the CIA with the cooperation of some of his fellow officers.

His present position is strong even by Panama's unpredictable standards but elections must wait until there has been further consolidation of revolutionary ideas. In the meantime, he has ruled unopposed, helped in his official functions by a lifelong friend, Demetrio Lakas, who also happens to be President. Revolution, however, does not have the same meaning in Panama as in Chile or Cuba for example.

Soon after the 1968 coup a programme of agrarian reform started grouping poor farmers into settlements and giving them legal title to the land set aside for their benefit by the State. In some cases this involved the same little parcel they had occupied for generations as tenants of some wealthy landowner.

The Government helps them to form cooperatives which sell their produce at fair prices, rather than those obtained in the past from the local landowner. It also provides agricultural machinery and fertilisers as well as looking after the people's education and health in a greatly improved manner.

But by restricting the peasant settlements to land usually unsuitable for coffee and bananas — the real money-spinners — the Government allows the large estate owners, who monopolise these two products, to grow richer every day.

This situation, whereby the oligarchy lives on respected and undisturbed while reforms creep into Panama's social structure, is characteristic of Brigadier Torrijos's revolution. It applies to relations between industrial workers, still few in number but already generously protected by legislation, and their employers, influential in Government quarters through their corporate body.

It is apparent, too, in the contrast between the revolutionary declared anti-imperialist intentions and its actual dealings with important US corporations or the State Department in Washington.

In such circumstances it is not surprising that the Communist Party should be both banned and permitted to fill key Government posts at national and local level. The Ministries of Trade and Industry, Agriculture, and Education flourish with party members or sympathisers while the Digecon, a community development agency which replaced the discredited American Peace Corps, makes no secret of a well-organised Communist cell within its ranks. No wonder either that a Communist trade union should become stronger every day.

There are mountains, and there is Mount Trashmore. It looms beside a well travelled expressway and is seen by thousands of tourists on their way to the beach nine miles away. It is 72 feet high, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, 15 per cent dirt and 85 per cent garbage.

Standing on top of Mount Trashmore the other day, Frank Ennis, general foreman, gazed down at seagulls circling where orange dump trucks and compactors were spreading around another load, and said: "It may not look so big until you start considering it's a right big hill. To someone from West Virginia it's just a jump on the ground, but to us it's a mountain."

It is, in fact, the highest elevation in this sea level resort area, and it has been growing relentlessly at the rate of about 100 tons of refuse a day for 100 years and half years.

Mount Trashmore is one answer to the growing problem of what to do with all the junk the world throws away, since these levels areas need more ecology awareness, he made the old land-filled dump, ocean dumping, and air polluting incinerators unpatriotic, unacceptable and unhealthy.

In 1969, the Health, Education and Welfare Department partially funded this city's pro-

ject to demonstrate man's ability to do something positive with his garbage. Authorities call the project by a much duller name, sanitary land-fill, and cringe at the common Mount Trashmore label, but they are stuck with it.

They will dress up Mount Trashmore with grass and landscaping and hope to have a recreational site by next summer. It will take an estimated \$250,000 in state, federal and local funds to turn the trash mountain into a soapbox derby ramp, an amphitheatre seating 10,000 for outdoor theatre and concerts along with tennis courts, picnic grounds and baseball diamonds.

One Federal Government official said the experiment seems such a success that subsequent Mount Trashmore projects for recreation that change the topography of the flat regions of the US.

Ken Anderson, of the Environmental Protection Agency, said: "There's nothing these levels areas need more for recreation than a change in topography — you can have ski slopes, riding trails and such."

He said that a "feasibility study" is now underway to see if the Chicago area is ready for trash days, if they couldn't get the earth cover on.

Donations to the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN can be sent to the Trustees, British Empire Cancer Campaign, 5, Carmel Close, Sydenham, S.W. 20.

Rowers from Fabians of Interiors, 38 King St., M.C. 2, Tel. 314 2714.

Maverick's plea to voters

From ANTHONY HARRIS: Hanover (NH), October 10

The serious business of the gathering was to get as many people as possible photographed shaking the Senator's hand — photographs which can be produced later by his staff as evidence of commitment. He did, however, find time for a speech "to leave you in no doubt" as he explained "where I stand."

Where he stood was that he wants to get nominated, and to this end he has cut down his research staff on issues and appointed what he frankly called "political operators" in their place. He also added a passage about why he wanted to have a talk, "but we would see how things were." We saw.

A member of Senator Muskie's staff talked to me after his speech. The Senator knew, he said, that there was a reporter from the Guardian present, and surely would have asked to have a talk, "but we would see how things were." We saw.

The staff man looked enigmatically at me when he said "how many votes there might be in that."

There were any issues I would like to raise with the Senator? Well, yes, there was one. Had the Senator taken any public position on the buy American clause in President Nixon's investment credit legislation, which was causing a good deal of indignation in Britain and Europe?

The staff man looked baffled. It was a clause, I explained, which meant that American companies would be favoured in their investment if the equipment they bought was American, and this was thought by European Governments to be trade discrimination.

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Culture colours child's ability

By RICHARD BOURNE,
Education Correspondent

There are no intellectual differences between Indian children in India and in Hertfordshire — and between Hertfordshire children of Indian origin and others in the county — which cannot be explained in cultural and environmental terms alone.

This is the significant conclusion—contradicting Professor Arthur Jensen's thesis of hereditary IQ differences between racial groups—of a new study backed by a grant from the Social Science Research Council. It was conducted by Dr Ramachandra Sharma, an educational psychologist employed by Hertfordshire, and began under the direction of Professor Philip Vernon, one of the leading authorities on cross-cultural studies.

Two matching groups of 10-year-old Indian immigrant children were tested—43 who had at least five years in the United Kingdom and 43 who had arrived only 12 to 30 months previously. In addition, a control group of 66 non-immigrant children in Hertfordshire was tested, and 58 children in the subcontinent were tested—29 in the Punjab and 29 in Mysore.

On every one of the measures taken there is evidence to prove that Indian children continue to improve their scores as they stay on here. Evidence was produced to establish that the most important factor responsible for this improvement is the educational experience the children get in the schools here. Dr Sharma concludes:

He adds several riders: Although both boys and girls show this kind of improvement, the boys progress faster than the girls and catch up with their English counterparts on most of the skills; Indian children lag behind in skills involving spatial relationships; and there is some indication that Indian children hit a ceiling in terms of improvement after about four years in English schools. After that, their progress depends more on individual ability and response.

Dr Sharma says children from India arrive in England lacking certain skills or with them developed up to a certain level only. These are skills which are valued here but not in the Indian culture. "They start to grow again in the enriched environment of the English schools and reach a stage not below that of native-born English children," he says.

On the basis of his study, he argues that placing a child in a special school on the basis of his Wechsler IQ performance as soon as he arrives from abroad "is utterly wrong and that it is only slightly less wrong even after a year and more."

Among proposals Dr Sharma makes for future research—perhaps by bodies like the Community Relations Commission—are for a longitudinal study involving immigrant children of varied ethnic groups examined over a series of years; for a comparative study of the educational progress of groups placed in special and ordinary schools, and for research into home-school relations between English schools and immigrant parents.

Better industrial security

THE NEED for efficient industrial security increases yearly as the crime figures rise. Securing property and personnel against criminal attack is now a management responsibility of great importance.

The person ultimately responsible is not the company security officer, but the manager to whom he reports. To be certain that his company's security arrangements are of the highest standard, this manager needs to be able to audit the efficiency of current procedures. Guardian Business Services is present-

GUARDIAN BUSINESS SERVICES

ing a one-day seminar in London on November 2 which is designed to show him how.

Industrial espionage, and the growing range of practices grouped under that heading, will be among the topics covered, together with an examination of the types of risks involved, cost-effective means of protection, and the recruitment, training, and motivation of security staff. The seminar is not only designed for large firms, but also for smaller companies and those engaged in the transit of goods or cash.

Further details are available from The Registrar, Guardian Business Services Ltd, 21 John Street, London, W1C. Tel: 01-437 7011 Ext. 324.

MORE HOME NEWS

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A silver lining over the Mersey

Ernest Dewhurst studies the background to the problems which have beset the port of Liverpool — and discovers promise of better days.

THE port of Liverpool has long languished under a cloud. The financial crisis in the port authority last year further drained confidence in a dockside notorious for its labour troubles.

More recently there have been almost daily returns of dockers "surplus to requirements," and a dispute, small but sharp, to mark the start of the new modernisation agreement. But new developments, marketing plans, and other brighter news suggest the port is now seeing a silver lining somewhere on the horizon.

Milestones of port history like the start of shiftworking, the expected arrival of the first ship in the new Seaforth dock in December, and other schemes, cannot go unnoticed by shippers. "This is Liverpool's year, in spite of the bad start it had with the financial crisis," a company spokesman says.

The latest issue of the company's official newspaper says the opening of its quays for trade for 22 hours a day and night under the modernisation agreement is the port's big chance to win back greatness. Teething troubles were expected — and came — with one dispute. But, the company points out, only with 240 dockers out of about 10,000.

Early last year, before the crisis came to light, Mr James Leggate, chairman of the Liverpool Port Employers' Association, said 1969 had not been a happy year, with the tonnage of general cargo substantially unchanged, and that shipowners and cargo interests who could choose preferred to send ships and cargoes through ports on which they could rely.

The board, now the company, later reported that in 1970 some 14,854 vessels with 15,137 in 1969 and 18,056 in 1968. Of the 14,854, some 7,803 used the board's works and docks only, a decrease of 459, and the rest the river only, paying just harbour rates.

The net registered tonnage of ships using the board's docks and works in 1970 was

30.9 million, an increase of 1.6 million over 1969. Total imports and exports of cargoes were 26.8 million gross tons, slightly higher than in 1969, and compared with 28.7 million in 1966.

It is likely the latest picture will go to the stockholders in November, but the company's spokesman said: "In spite of the apparent lack of ships in number using the port, and the surpluses of dock labour on a day-to-day basis, the port has handled about 5 per cent more tonnage of cargo in the first six months of 1971 than in the same period of last year."

The number of man days lost because of industrial disputes had also been reduced by two thirds for the same period.

This had made more men available for work which tended, therefore, to show a surplus on a day-to-day basis. "There is every indication that in the closing months of this year there will be a big drop in the labour surplus as more ships come back to the port," he said. In the uncertainty of the crisis shipowners had not wanted to commit themselves, but the company was now negotiating with many companies, which could only bring in more ships and bigger tonnages of cargo.

Cargoes had also tended to arrive in bigger quantities in bigger ships, reducing the number of ships.

Discussing trends, he said the main passenger trade left Liverpool for geographical reasons although the port remained popular with some cruise operators as a good collecting centre for the North of England. The company hoped to conclude

arrangements with these in the future so that they would continue to use the port.

Liverpool had always been regarded as a major export freight port of the country and the second port in tons handled for imports, and this still applied.

Discussing the new Seaforth Dock and other developments, he said: "We believe the future lies not only in containers but, for many years to come, in general cargoes and bulk trades like oil, sugar and grain."

Probably the first arrival at Seaforth in December would be carrying refrigerated meat. The container berths would be commissioned next year, and after that the grain terminal and packaged timber accommodation. The company's new marketing division had many projects in hand, and "an awful lot of people" wanted to use the port.

"British ports tend to be far more competitive than they used to be but with our new accommodation and administration we do not fear anybody in the field of competition," he said. "We can offer the right sort of service at the right price."

Seaforth would soon go "on stream" to repay some of the huge capital investment in it, the B and I Line planned a terminal for new services to Ireland, and other developments included a new general cargo terminal for the South American trades.

The feasibility of a big iron ore terminal in the river at Birkenhead was also being studied, and this would mean big increases in the amount of ore through the port.

Of the new working agreement which brings shiftwork

for the first time, he said it would give the dock workers a shorter working day, the employer more scope for increasing business, and the port a more intensive use of capital equipment over 22 hours instead of 10.

"I think the reputation of Merseyside is so directly linked with that of the port that once the 'new look' port begins to gain reputation this will greatly help to reduce unemployment. Industries will be attracted back to the area."

A representative of shipping interests was also optimistic about shift working. He said: "I think the new agreement can be a big attraction to shippers and importers."

He thought that Seaforth could be "the saviour of the port," which was losing some container traffic to Southampton and had lost considerable Australian container traffic to Tilbury.

The passenger trade had worsened. "Often if you go to the river at the Pierhead all you can see are the ferry boats. At one time you could see a line of regular ships from America, India, Canada, and

other countries at the Princess landing stage," he said. It was not just that the ships had gone to Southampton; but much of the traffic had been lost to the airlines.

Discussing recent surpluses of dockers, a spokesman for the Port Employers' Association said it was difficult in the dock industry to anticipate, even from day to day, how much labour would be needed. Up to a few months ago the port was constantly short of labour because the register was deliberately restricted to avoid having more men than needed when the Devlin scheme began.

"Surpluses are higher than we like, but are part of a general trend throughout the country," he said. They would remain until the trade of the country improved. "We cannot always seek to get a higher percentage of the country's total trade, but I think we stand to benefit from the fact that the present recession must pick up some time."

Mr James Gorie, Liverpool corporation's new and first industrial development officer, goes further. He is bold enough to hope that in 10 years the Mersey will be a "second Europort."

He says the new Seaforth dock and other developments will give the port strong specialist advantages in competition. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company can be expected to be rather more cautious in its prophecies, but the whole of Merseyside hopes for a big turn in the tide.

Strikers go back, page 12

New power point

More potential electricity consumers in the East Midlands are being asked for references before supplies are provided—because the number of bad debts has been increasing so sharply.

The East Midlands Electricity Consultative Council, which said yesterday that the matter was "causing concern," also

warned that too many people were delaying payment of accounts, and stronger measures would be taken against them. The board added: "Where references or other evidence of credit-worthiness cannot be obtained, the board is applying more rigorously its policy of seeking deposits against payment of future accounts."

Office workers like smoky air'

Dealing with the first year's operation of new regulations on noise and fumes, the report said one authority had found "A number of antique pieces of apparatus." Most defects found by inspectors had been remedied by the year-end.

There were 16,871 reported accidents in premises covered by the Act during the year — 2,147, or about 11 per cent fewer than in 1969, when there were 24,218. The number of deaths rose from 20 to 32, "but this total tends to fluctuate from year to year in no set pattern."

Within the machinery group, accidents involving food slicers failed to head the list for the first time. The standard of lighting in most premises had improved considerably since the Act came into operation, said the report.

The continued reduction in the number of prosecutions — 155 last year against 175 the year before — "reflects the increasing willingness of occupiers to comply with the requirements of the Act and also shows the success of relying primarily on advice and persuasion."

One reason for choosing Runcorn for this survey was that virtually every newcomer comes from Liverpool. Other new towns have a wider catchment area, which makes it more difficult to carry out research before and after people move.

The project, which is designed to get residents' wishes injected into new town planning, is being financed by the Gulbenkian Foundation and the Centre for Environmental Studies. It will be carried out by Social and Community Planning Research.

The study should produce ideas for greater public participation in the planning process, and interesting sociological material about such matters as the length of time it takes for people to settle in to a new community, and where their priorities lie — involving the importance of physical layout, for example, and the provision of facilities such as nursery schools.

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Why do they keep flying Pan Am?



"They can book you a worldwide trip, including hotels, while you wait. And confirmation comes through in seconds."



"There's something habit-forming about that 101 Pan Am 747 flight to New York. No scramble to get there at some impossible hour... a quiet drink before lunch... it's all very relaxed."



"Pan Am's new Youth Fares aren't just for students. For people under 26 like me there's a good chance of being sent to the States by the company. That's something new."



"Only Pan Am fly direct to 16 American cities. That's more than any other airline. I call that a real North Atlantic service."



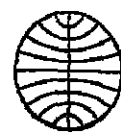
"There's imagination in Pan Am menus. I like this new thing of serving the food of the country you're going to. That's a nice idea."



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Pan Am

The whole of childhood growth as enacted between this young doctor and the woman/baby in her 40s . . .



JILL TWEEDIE

... actors and actresses are being . . . exploited for the ego-building and profit . . . of writers, directors and backers'



Mary Barnes

Photo: at 'The Dirty Show'

as splendid as the... and Park has... that this... war... The... and devoted... The effect... previously... the first... better... But... much too long... Act two was... rendered bizarre... by the eventual... no hiding the... third symphony... which has been... that there is... a strange cord... and aliena... mentation and grace... and trust the id... the soul... Even... same metaphors... can be, quite literally... with anger, speechless with rage.

One difference... Mary Barnes and her story... through Madness... by MacGibbon and Kee... Her... psychiatry come together in an odd... then thoroughly familiar way. Miss... as (resting after her Journey in... sort of treatment... very finger-paintings) is a devout... and talks of her madness... science in both religious and... terms. St. John of the... "dark night of the soul"... going down into madness"... in self and living in God" is... getting free emotionally from... and living in self.

A journey towards this goal makes... moving book, combined as it is... the parallel experience of the... who devoted so much of his time... helping her through those years... a psychoanalyst Dr Joe... Until the Kingsley Hall... became a reality for Dr Laing... and his associates, Mary... was in the wilderness... was terribly normal, a very... child. The only thing good about... school reports was my conduct. I... also very shy, which I now know... form of anger. My family - all... guilt, terrific shame about our... these things were very severe... to think it would be better if... parents hit each other. As a child... have an innate desire to be your... if your mother is trying to... you the model child, it is too... 1. She is all-powerful, like God... need to go against her but it is... dangerous and so you strive to... her and kill yourself. There's... big a difference between what you... and what mother says is good... always trying to be two things... ready, in young manhood, things... to go wrong for Mary's brother... He was diagnosed as schizo... and committed to a mental... Later, Mary - feeling trouble... for herself - made efforts to get... analysis. "But I couldn't get taken... what there was of me was too... Mary's haunting fear, at that time... getting lost" in the chronic ward... mental hospital. She did, in fact... a short period in one such hospital... managed, by dint of her own... sanity and an extraordinarily... eptive psychiatrist, to pull herself... of it for the time being. Her... that her inner self was "voic... - meant that she was not... ble of exposing herself once or... e a week to analysis and then... rge on to the pavements of London... continue normally until the next... ment. Once her iron control was... strated she knew that her

behaviour would immediately become... so "abnormal" that she could only... in the mental hospital she created. Yet... all the time she became more and more... sure that if only she could find a safe... and tolerant harbour she could drop... that control, "go down" into madness... and begin to grow again.

That time makes me realise how... terrible people feel when they're try... ing to control. I see my brother, who... how stiffly he moves. I was like that... too, stuck with IT, which is what I... called the anger. During that time I... could hardly manage to live minute by... minute, I would look at other people... getting upset, showing their emotions... and I'd think they were ill. Dr Berke... Joe, says it's all a matter of degree... Everyone gets a bit twisted; if they're... very twisted like me and they have... the chance I had, they can get free and... be, in the end, freer than someone... less twisted. Going in a breakdown is... a suffering of growth, really. Dr Laing... sees it as progression. At least you're... not dead all the time. "I was then."

Mary Barnes managed, somehow, to... repress her madness until Dr Laing... had the building he needed, Kingsley... Hall in the East End of London. There... in her own little room, she was at last... able to let go that lethal control. There... she quite literally became an infant... regressed below the level of speech... and began the long journey through... childhood into adulthood again.

"When I was first down in the baby... stage and whenever I wasn't too fright... ened to allow people to come close... they would help me stay in bed by... getting my body into the fetal positio... tion. And when my anger was very... great, Joe would not talk but put me... into bed and leave me uncovered and... cold, kind of freezing the anger out... of me. I had no drugs throughout and... nothing was suppressed, everything was... lived through. You could never do this... in ordinary circumstances, it's a very

disciplined thing, rather akin to the... religious life. It demands a submission... of will and religious people always say... this is the most difficult thing. Also it... must be done in a community, there's... a security involved in group work, help... given and shared."

During these years, Dr Joe Berke was... Mary Barnes's lifeline. In the beginning... he cared for her as the newborn infant... she often was: washing her, dressing... her, bottle-feeding her, playing and... loving and being angry with her. Later... he had to begin breaking off some of... the furious dependency she had on... him. The whole of childhood growth... was enacted between this young doctor... and the woman/baby in her forties and... to call it a full-time job is to make... a huge understatement. Yet Mary... Barnes, through sometimes intense suf... fering and fear, contributed too in her... immense trust in Dr Joe.

"The whole thing hinges on trust... If you're smashed, as I was, the most... difficult thing is to trust and it is the... one thing you must do. And when you... do, nothing but good seems to come... out of it. Joe would sometimes say to... me that he thought he'd made some... mistake with me and I'd say Joe, you... have made no mistakes. I know Joe... could heal my brother but Peter is not... able, yet, to offer that trust."

If Dr Laing, Dr Berke, Kingsley Hall... had not come into Mary's life she is... convinced she would already have been... in the chronic ward of a mental hospital... for something like eighteen years. As... it is, Mary Barnes is a shapely, pretty... woman, author of a fascinating book... and a painter already into her third... London exhibition (at Clarendon... Books, 481 Oxford Street). Now that... Kingsley Hall has closed down, she... looks forward to the new community... presently being sought by the Arbour... Association, where she will go to live... again and try to help others starting... their own journey through madness.

Porn poser

BOTH "OH! CALCUTTA!" and "The... Dirtiest Show in Town" have been... running in London for some time. Both... shows contain nudity, four-letter words... and graphic simulations of sexual inter... course and both opened to a future of... criticism, for and against. "Shameless"... cried one lobby. "Innocent" cried the... other. You paid your money and you... look your choice. Both theatres con... tinue to fill with coach loads of tourists... and working men's clubs up from the... North. Lord Longford goes in and walks... out.

But, though there is something rotten... in the state of both shows, it will give... little fuel to the anti-porn brigade... whose definition of obscenity covers... such limited ground. Has such odd... priorities. The first thing rotten is that... actors and actresses are being more or... less ruthlessly exploited for the ego... building and profit (all right, call it... creativity) of writers, directors and... backers. Peter Plouvier of Equi... the actors' union, feels very strongly about... this question.

"The vast majority of actors are un... employed at any one time and anyone... who can't pay his grocery bill isn't in... a position to look at a script of this... sort and say anything much else than... that he thinks it has artistic validity... In the face of chronic and desperate... unemployment it's nonsense to say... actors are free to decide about a part... With this in mind, a particular scene... in Kenneth Tynan's "Oh! Calcutta!"... gains overtones of double blackmail... An actress is required to kneel with... her bare bottom towards the audience... As an accompaniment to this spectacle... we are given a philosophical speech... about freedom. We are told that this... girl is an actress, we are given her

name, we are informed that she is... free to leave the stage, bring an... immediate end to her own humiliation... without any form of repercussion... Night after night, that actress does not... leave the stage. It may be that she... sees her behaviour as "professional"... -you take on a job, you do that job... But has anyone not too busy raking in... the profits back stage ever even reflec... ted on the invisible spectre of unemp... loyment that may keep that actress... on her knees and make a mockery of... so-called freedom?

Peter Plouvier confirms what I have... myself heard, that on "Oh! Calcutta!"... at least, there has been an unusually... high rate of absenteeism. Louis Negin... plays the male lead in the "Dirtiest... Show" and has, after six months, just... handed in his notice. "I've never been... off in any show before, wherever I... was, whatever I felt. But I've been off... five times in this show. Believe me, go... ing backstage is like visiting a... hospital ward, you pop your head into... each cubicle and there's someone with... some new physical complaint. When... the American cast was here, I don't... think any audience saw the same cast... they were off and on like yo-yos and... that's something unheard of for actors... Someone was always walking off... having the vapors or a throat problem... or something. One becomes sick, you... feel the show is dirty, you have guilt... for being in it and your punishment... is your illness. I mean one actor wants... to ask for a raise, just to buy his pills... On the practical side, Peter Plouvier... at Equi has had actors come to him... about what he calls "the more mun... dane problems inherent in this sort of... show." "It's bloody cold, to start with... a great big stage in winter, if you're... romping about nude one minute and... standing still the next. The illness... clauses in contracts are pretty bad and... there's very little in the way of illness... pay. We've got a meeting fixed up now

to deal not only with physical condi... tions like heating but also to try and... get some agreement on illness pay."

But the real crunch to the anti-porn... people comes in the way some actors... and actresses are affected in their... private lives by appearing in such... shows. Louis Negin confirms this with... his own experience.

"A show like this doesn't make you... run off into the street and attack... someone. What it does is turn you off... sex completely. Initially, perhaps, it is... erotic, one wants to join an orgy or... something. But after you've been... really saturated - well, I, for one, be... came impotent for a while and that's... nothing unusual. A boy left the show... in New York for the same reason and... Madeline La Roux, who was part of the... American cast, has said in print that it... completely ruined her sex life. People... say to me, you know, what is so-and... so's body like in the show and I don't... have a clue, I never look. It's an... experience anyone who feels sexually... frustrated should go through. This... show is going to run a long time - why... don't psychiatrists with trusted pa... tients send in their names and they... could take over every six months. That... long with the show and they'd go back... into the nunnery."

Barrie Shore, who plays one of the... characters in the "Dirtiest Show," re... lieved her own feelings recently with... a poem upon the saga of the show. I... quote a few verses.

And it came to pass that the house... was divided against itself: for one... member waxed fat and was filled with... sloth; and one member got sick of the... bones and could not move; one was... smote under the fifth rib and he liked... it not; one took unto herself a husband... saying, It is better to marry than to... burn.

One member, who was comely, lusted... after women, and they rejected him... so that he was made to cry out in a... loud voice: one became enamoured of... his own body so that he was blinded by... its beauty; one became so strong that... she forbore not the weak but did scorn... at them; another waxed arrogant, say... ing, Lo, I am TOM reincarnated, and... she divided herself from the rest; one... said, by our fruits shall ye know us;... yet she bore forth no fruit.

But there is, for Mr Negin at least... a happier ending. Apart from his new... play, based on the poems of Stevie... Smith, in the last week of October he... and Charles Dunlop, theatrical... designer, are opening their new Prop... Shop in Old Church Street, Chelsea.

"An actor has to have something to... fall back on. As my mother says, I've... had more dinners than I've had... dinners."

The Prop Shop will have an upstairs... gallery selling original paintings of... costume and theatre design by Nico... Georgiades, Dierdre Clancy's Lear... (now at the Royal Court), Michael... Anna's "Royal Hunt of the Sun" and... many others. Down below a wonder... land of props, dummies, the eye, some... from productions, some commissioned... from prop people who long to do... original work and fill in times of... unemployment. There are elaborate... face masks and plaster heads, heavy... brass roses, intricate wreath mirrors... corvetable "Hamlet" shirts and other... costumes, Ghenghis Khan-type fur... crowns.

VAROONSHKA

OMGIGOSH! I WAS SUPPOSED TO MEET THE ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER FOR LUNCH!

MEANWHILE... IN A CAVERN DEEP BELOW NO. TEN... WORK CONTINUES ON THE ULTIMATE SECRET WEAPON... THE UNEMPLOYMENT MACHINE.

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WHEN DID I DO THAT SIR???

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WHERE'S MUMBLE AND HIS UPPER CLYDE GUINEA PIGS?

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CONTRACTS? - CONTRACTS WITH WHOM?

WILL HE REALLY PRESS THE BUTTON? - SEE NEXT MONDAY

IT SEEMS that the bouncing cheque is becoming more than ever, part of the country's financial landscape. Last week a London restaurateur was seen brandishing a sheaf of returned cheques which, he said, had been supported by banker's cards when they were made out to him. Another sign of the times is that a couple of months ago Cheque Indemnity Limited, an organisation set up to insure retail outlets against bounced cheques, went bust with a deficiency of nearly £400,000.

So it may well be that the cheque-book is fast approaching obsolescence. Many stores and garages will not accept a cheque without the backing of a banker's card and if cards are to be discredited what will do instead? One Checkout Scout has attempted to pay by cheque identifying herself by everything from her passport to her income tax demand. No joy. Even the old driving licence standby is pretty useless since almost anybody can get a provisional licence in any name for £1 and a 20 min wait at County Hall.

On the banker's card issue, the banks themselves cannot understand it. Provided that the signatures match up and the card has not been notified as stolen, they all say there should be no problem with the cheques at all. "If anyone persistently overdrafts on his banker's card," said the Midland, "We'd take it away from him." Provided, of course, that anyone would acknowledge them initially.

HOW MUCH is a pint of milk? At its lowest (Ministry of Agriculture regulation price) it is 51p. At its highest it may be as much as 12p if you buy it from a vending machine. Vending machines have been decimated and generally adjusted to take four newpence (the old ones took a sixpence), in exchange for which you get a half pint of milk - or maybe a third depending on the dairy operating the machine. Whichever way you look at it, the customer is paying anything from 21p to 61p more than he would for the bottled stuff delivered to the door.

The discrepancy exists because the Ministry of Agriculture allows dairies to make a "reasonable charge" for packaging and as Express Dairy put it, the vending machines need maintaining. A Unigate spokesman said that they'd never be able to get away with an unreasonable charge because the Ministry seemed to have their boys sitting on every vending machine looking for exorbitant prices. The normal price restrictions are lifted, too, when it comes to the catering industry. Indeed, there is a story which is now part of the Milk Marketing Board's cultural heritage and relates how, at an annual meeting in a London hotel a year or so ago, the Board's chairman was charged 10s for a glass of milk.

CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

the past year or so. The company has been convicted at least twenty-one times (that's nearly once a fortnight) for selling underweight packets of crisps - sometimes as much as 40 per cent short.

The curious thing is that the Weights and Measures inspectors seem to fall over themselves to find explanations for the shortfall. For a start, the sheer volume of business makes spot checking unreliable unless you check an awful lot of spots. Crisps, in the nature of things, are difficult to weigh being light and relatively large and they don't programme neatly into electronic measuring controls. (Checkout wondered if the Weights and Measures people have the sort of equipment that can weigh the ink on a piece of paper, why couldn't private industry improve its controls but was told that to see the factory is to understand all.)

Thirdly, the inspectors maintain that Golden Wonder is not convicted proportionately any more frequently than any other crisp manufacturer; it's just that since they make more crisps, they make more mistakes and get caught more often. Also other makes tend to be sold in pubs and canteens and eaten on the spot: Golden Wonder is more often sold to the housewife who takes the packet home and gives it the once-over on the kitchen scales.

When Checkout called Golden Wonder, the company couldn't find anybody to make a statement, but with

spokesmen like the Weights and Measures lads, who needs statements?

A WEEK OR SO AGO, a harmless, mild owner-occupier received from the Diners Club a seductive letter informing him that he was a preferred applicant - which, he reasonably assumed, meant that the Club wanted him to join it. Happy and flattered, as he was supposed to be, he wrote back accepting his preference. A few days later the Club sent him a cool note saying that his application had been refused. He was, of course, rang up and was told simply that the membership committee, which never disclosed its reasons, had rejected his application and there was no more to be said.

The procedure seems to have gone awry somewhere on the original mailing list. This is drawn up for the Diners Club by a firm specialising in mailing lists and their selection is based on the rateable value of the prospective member's property. The Diners Club says it doesn't necessarily follow that your credit matches your rateable value. You are a preferred applicant in that the application is processed faster than it would be in normal circumstances, said a Club spokesman. "But it does say 'preferred applicant', not 'preferred member'."

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FER JENKINS

out its programme; it is unpopular because it has put its policies into practice with lamentable results. It is unpopular because people don't understand what it is doing.

The problem of the Government has not much to do with style or rhetoric. It has to do with "credibility." Mr. Harold Wilson's problem, as he has said, is that of any government in a situation in which exaggerated expectations result in exaggerated disappointments. The country will consent to be governed again when it believes that the policies of the Government will produce and are producing the desired result. What progress can Mr. Heath report? A million unemployed played by Christmas?

and of hope
and profit

extremely formal, and the common with all bureaucracies, there is little room for individual initiative. There is little professional or political dialogue between the 13 floors.

"In contrast with the triumphs of certain social sectors in the Communist era," says the spokesman of one of the Eurocrats' own unions, "we are still at the prehistorical stage of dialogue on participation." Policy direction is in the hands of the technocrats, and the socialists have a considerable amount of talent.

"But most of the brilliant young men of the sixties are getting tired


Europe's uneasy middlemen

One of the complaints is that while some of the member States, and notably France, send specially picked individuals to fill vacancies that might appear in the upper echelons, there is no conventional career structure.

Another problem is that although the commission is supposed to be an independent, non-partisan body representing all member States, in some countries, there is a system of national quotas, albeit less strict than in the UN.

The attitudes of the member States to the commission staff matter, too. For example, the French are tending to come to Brussels only for a short stint and then return home, while the Dutch, at the other extreme, are coming with a "European career in mind. Meanwhile up and coming Italians are worried about losing out, if they do not back home at the time they go to Brussels. The European question," one Eurocrat suggested, "will be the attitude of Britain."

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Midnight mayhem

ROBIN THORNBUR talks to the author of *Midnight Cowboy* about his new book and the revolution

THE AUTHOR of "Midnight Cowboy" sits in the London Hilton and talks about the Revolution. The revolution concerned is that of the hippies, the "underground," the drop-outs, James Lee Herlihy's new novel, "The Season of the Witch" (published today by W. H. Allen, \$2.10), is about a drop-out, an attractive, 27-year-old girl from Ohio, a 1971 Candidate who drops into a noisy, civilised commune in New York.

Has Mr Herlihy then opted out? Has the man who directed the film rights of "Midnight Cowboy" taken the hippy vow of poverty? What is it comes to that, are we doing in the Hilton? "I've always done what I could," Mr Herlihy said, "to keep myself and my friends. It can't change my lifestyle. All that has changed is I've been able to find people to buy me lunch at the Hilton."

OK, I said, as the lady from W. H. Allen sent back her copy of the revolution. What happened the afternoon wouldn't we be on the wrong side of the barricades? Eldridge Cleaver, said Mr Herlihy, lives and holds press conferences in push hotels.


Yet wear a dirty suede jacket, your wearing cords. We might be recognised."

But the white liberals in South Africa will have their throats cut when the blood-bath comes; that they're liberal is less important than that they're white. Aren't they — and we — in the same sort of Marie Antoinette situation in relation to the Third World? "Yes," said Mr Herlihy, "but I don't value my life as highly. If I would solve the problem tomorrow I would say: 'Come and cut my throat now, and welcome.' But it won't."

So what happened? What went wrong with the American Dream? Mr Herlihy is 44, and as well as being an ex-Broadway actor he also served in the US Navy at the tail end of the last war. When he came back, he says, they expected a laud fit for heroes, and his generation was betrayed. Now they have to believe they were fighting for democracy to live with themselves.

But Kennedy (John F.) was the last hope of the moderate liberals. "We only found out later that he wasn't actually in control."

So now Mr Herlihy has given up writing novels with a Season of the Witch?



HERLIHY: drop-out

(which takes the form of Witch's diary) in favour of television and videotape reporting, rather than structuring. "Isn't it fantastic," he says, "that we have this machine now, at a time when it's urgent, that we need it?" People's consciousness, he feels, is changing. The difference between us and our fathers is quantitative; that between us and our children will be qualitative.

Even the conservatives, Mr. Herlihy says, are more cautious. "They're phrasing what they say very carefully these days. Very rarely do you get one who says what he means. It's only the revolutionaries, it's only the radi-

cals who are talking straight these days.

Even Abbie Hoffman (one of the Chicago conspirators) has cut his hair. Mr. Herlihy says, and is trying to get his friends involved in the 1972 presidential elections, that that is "important and interesting." But wasn't Hoffmann saying that the only thing to do with elections was laugh at them and write something obscene on your ballot paper?

- Well, he says that the revolution is taking place in so many areas of life in America except politics that he's got to make sure it happens peacefully. Elections are where the power is. So many people have become persuaded that the overthrow of the US Government is just a child's impotent dream. You can't overthrow 'the goddamned thing. It's a new realism on the part of the radical left."

Was this the lesson of the radicals' take-over of Berkeley, California and the Students in Amsterdam? Sure, Mr. Herlihy said. "You know the homosexuals got together and took over a town in California? They staked it out. They moved in, quietly signed the voters' registers, and they're running the goddamned town. It's perfectly possible, he

said, to take over the entire State of Nevada. He didn't think it was likely. "Nobody wants it. It's just a desert with roulette wheels. But it can be done. It's perfectly possible and I really think the State of Vermont will take it over soon." By whom? "By the radicals, the hippies."

"I don't want to defend the idea that the situation in America is going to be taken over by peaceful politicians means — 'It's all going to be solved at the polls,' you know. I don't believe that. I think it's going to be solved bloodily and at the polls and in the media and in every way that you can conceive. The solution is going to come from every possible direction — including none at all. There's going to be much that's going to remain unsolved for a long, long time."

And the lady at the piano went on playing "Ein Kleiner Nacht Musik" and "I Love a Fool" and "Spinning a Durable Thing" to make the transatlantic tourists feel at home in the London Hilton and the photographer said "Do you have smoked salmon?" and the lady from W. H. Allen said, "Do you have tea?" Let them smoke pot.

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Business leaders of Japan and Europe to discuss freer trade

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Top business leaders from eleven European countries are to meet 40 leading Japanese industrialists in Brussels later this month in a specially convened meeting, to discuss the prospects for trade liberalisation.

The meeting—one of the biggest of its kind ever arranged—is between the top employers' organisations in the six Common Market countries, the applicant

Customs worried over expenses

The possibility of businessmen "sidling" their expense allowances is worrying Customs and Excise officials in their talks with British industry on the introduction of value-added tax.

VAT—a sales tax levied at each stage of production and passed on to the consumer—becomes law in the United Kingdom in 1973.

The tax men are having talks with the Confederation of British Industry to iron out problems. The Confederation feels the Customs men are planning to disallow too many legitimate business expenses because they think some might charge items like a car which was used for both work and pleasure.

The CBI believes this will take away the whole of the "neutrality" of the VAT system, which is designed to add no cost to production and affect only the consumer.

If legitimate business expenses are not allowable under VAT, indirect taxes will have to be brought into the picture and this tends to administration and cost.

The CBI also told the tax men that it is concerned about the way that the new system might affect companies' cash positions. VAT has to be collected from firms first as they add value to a product, and is related only as they sell the article, so cash positions can be hit.

The CBI wants longer than three months for firms to be able to pay the tax so that their cash flow is not badly affected.

The third main point the CBI is concerned about is the effect of double taxation. This would hit firms who had already paid purchase tax during the transition period and then later had to pay VAT on stock as well.

The CBI feels that even if the Exchequer were to make a loss it would be in Britain's best interest for them to see that adequate relief were given.

Otherwise there might be a running down of stocks before VAT came in, with its automatic loss to the Exchequer. The CBI continues its talks with the Customs and Excise before the introduction of the VAT Bill this autumn. It made its points in a letter to its members by way of a progress report on the talks.

Gas profit slumps to £2M

The annual report of the Gas Council to be published later this week is expected to show a profit of around £2 millions compared with £13.7 millions last year.

The reason for the decline in profits is similar to that put forward by other nationalised concerns for their poor performance last year—a combination of inflation and the Government's refusal to allow the council to increase its prices by as much as it wanted as early as it wanted.

Although, in the circumstances the Gas Council can be thankful for making any surplus its profits this year will be well below the level needed to meet its statutory target of a seven per cent return on net assets in the five years ending 1973/74. Last year's profits of £13.7 millions represented a 6.5 per cent return on capital.

The Gas Council's application to increase prices last year was delayed four months by the Government and was eventually implemented in January this year.

countries and Sweden. The Japanese delegation is said to read like a businessman's "Who's Who" and contains the chairmen of most of Japan's leading companies. This underlines the importance of the meeting at a time when there are deep fears about a world wide relapse into protectionism.

This month's meeting was, I understand, arranged before President Nixon announced his package of economic measures including the import surcharge, but this is bound to cast its shadow over the whole meeting.

Britain will be represented at the talks by Mr W. O. Campbell, Chairman of the British Industry and Sir John Partidge, president of the CBI. The meeting is a follow up to an initiative taken by the CBI last November when it joined with four European employers' organisations to protest to President Nixon on the protectionist trade bill going through Congress. This was one of the few occasions when employers' organisations have acted together on a European basis.

In March this year the CBI started exploring ways of forming a united business front with industrial leaders in Europe and America in an attempt to persuade Japan to adopt a more liberal trade policy.

At that time the Americans impressed on the CBI the fact that if the US Government adopted protectionist measures against Japan (as it subsequently did) this could divert a flood of Japanese goods to European markets so Europe and America had a vested interest in a joint approach.

The announcement of the Nixon measures has injected an element of embarrassment into the forthcoming Brussels talks since such coercion had not been envisaged at the time when

the meeting was fixed. The original agenda, consisting of the problems of international trade and the enlarged EEC—will obviously be overshadowed by the Japanese reaction to the US surcharge.

For the Japanese the Brussels meeting will provide a first-hand opportunity for businessmen to sound out European views on what action they ought to take in the light of the Nixon measures. At the same time European businessmen are likely to point out that they do not relish the diversion of exports of steel, motor cars and consumer goods from the US market to Europe, especially at a time when many of these industries are in cyclical decline in Europe.

At this stage participants are not expecting anything dramatic to emerge from the meeting, but it could at least prepare the way for a further more substantial meeting in the New Year. The meeting will be held on October 26, but will be preceded by a working meeting at technical level. Afterwards a small group of Japanese industrialists are expected to visit Britain.

BDC makes bid for H. R. Paul

British Dredging Company is making an offer to acquire 86.2 per cent of the issued share capital in H. R. Paul and Sons, being the balance not already owned.

The principal asset of H. R. Paul is its 49.9 per cent interest in the issued share capital of Pauls Federated Merchants

Further growth

Mr B. R. Clack, chairman of the Brooks Group, forecasts further growth in the current year in his annual report with the full accounts.

AN ELECTRICAL wholesale distributor, with a record of steadily rising profits, a further rise on the cards from £188,000 to over £200,000, due to be announced soon, and the prospect of doubling this figure to £400,000 within two years, would easily justify being rated on its industry's average price earnings multiple of 19.

Yet this week's Growth Fund selection languishes at 26p to stand on a multiple of only 8.4 on the figures which will be announced at the end of this month, or on a prospective multiple of only 4.3 on the profits which the group looks capable of achieving within the next couple of years.

All it needs for the shares to rocket up and reduce this rating disparity is a change of name on the part of the company and a little less reticence on the part of management in letting investors know exactly what the company does.

Anyone (apart perhaps from Welsh investors) looking at Nantyglo and Blaenau Estates could be forgiven for rejecting it as yet another of those little cubicle or tea companies. In fact it used to own surface rights over 1,000 acres in Monmouthshire, but earlier this year it sold out its final property interest there for £51,000 (although the book value had been written down to nil).

It diversified many years ago and virtually all the profits now come from Whitworth Electric Co, a subsidiary which carries on the business of wholesale electrical distributors of electrical components with depots in London, Portsmouth, Bournemouth, Reigate, Farnham in

All this firm needs now is recognition

Growth Fund: By John Coyne

Surrey, High Wycombe, Poole and Strood.

This is virtually all the business consists of, plus of course the cash raised from the property sales.

So it is as such a business that we really have to consider the company as an investment material. Profits over the past four years have steadily risen from £105,000 to £158,000 for 1970, and aided by the opening of a new branch at Poole in Dorset the group looks like reporting profits over £200,000 for the year to end September last.

Further ahead the group has the proceeds of its property sales, plus retained earnings to expand further, and I gather that, subject to the normal absence of exceptional circumstances, the group should be able to push profits up to the £400,000 mark within a further two years.

It's fairly clear then what needs to happen. If the company changed its name to say, Whitworth Electric Holdings, made a further scrip issuing by the £400,000 mark within a further two years.

value from their present 5p a share to say 10p (there would be a healthy surplus of reserves) and publicised the group's change of activities and image, then the shares could be expected to double virtually overnight.

Thereafter with skilful handling the price could push steadily ahead, for even at 52p, the prospective p/e is indicated as no more than 8.6. Properly managed there is no reason why the shares should not be accorded a multiple of 15 or more, which would ultimately leave the price above the 100p mark.

Well, is there any chance of all this happening? Very much so, I would say, for an activist is already at work. Indeed, it was his activities in the market that alerted me to the situation. Over the past month or so I believe something over 250,000 shares have changed hands and the shares have risen from their normal 15-20p range to their current 26p.

I traced the buyer to one of the City's most active merchant banks, although the buyer

emphasised to me then that he was dealing on a personal basis and not on behalf of the bank. The situation was too small to interest the bank, but too attractive to pass up. His intention is simply to attend the next annual meeting as a large shareholder, and press for at least a change of name.

Indeed, a change of name is probably all that is needed, for it is clear from the trading record that the group enjoys a very astute management, and if investors could immediately recognise the group as an electrical wholesaler they would soon rate it accordingly.

Meanwhile the deceptive name holds out exciting opportunities for shrewd investors, and it is probably worth chasing the shares up to 50p or more in the short term. I have added 2,000 to the Growth Fund portfolio at an all in cost of £532.

The rest of the portfolio has shared in the past week's market upswing and three dividends worth just over £50, net of income tax, has added a further 11p to the total.

One additional attraction of last week's scrip, Ellis & Goldstein, that I have since learned of is the possibility of some property realisation. The scope for this really centres around the change in distribu-

tion policy. From being a manufacturer and wholesaler Ellis went into retail with its shop-within-a-shop scheme.

As a wholesaler the needed to keep expensive rooms often in prime sites, including London's end, whereas the shop-within-a-shop scheme does not require up capital in the same way.

It may therefore be in the coming years to be of surplus properties, and the funds raised to boost still further on the trading record. This of course is the cost price, and considering that the company has been going since 1888 the appreciation should be enormous.

This is not to suggest Ellis & Goldstein look break up material, but it seems that a good deal of could be raised without affecting the trading profits. This cash either ploughed faster expansion or new where it could earn more a straight property holding.

It greatly enhances the peeling case which has been made out for the shares. Fortunately for readers of one million shares has the price near the levels I have now taken up line so the shares may start to move.

● A word of apology to readers who have written with investment inquiries have received no reply. I am sorry that I was on a recent holiday and so could not reply to the letters. I am sorry that I was on a recent holiday and so could not reply to the letters. I am sorry that I was on a recent holiday and so could not reply to the letters.

THIS WEEK

Plenty of optimism ahead for the stock markets

With the Conservative Party conference opening in Brighton on Wednesday, the City will not have far to look for optimistic interpretations of the Government's economic policy so far, and no doubt even more optimistic predictions of how it is likely to develop.

Moreover with stores and consumer goods industries heavily represented in the week's list of company results, there should be some evidence to back up the propaganda.

Perhaps the Treasury's economic assessment and the provisional UK forecasts for September due on Wednesday will also offer investors some encouragement.

Both Marks and Spencer—

selling no won a historic price earnings multiple of almost 31 and British Home Stores (historic multiple 28) will have to produce interim results tomorrow and Thursday respectively if they are to come up to expectations. There have already been murmurings in the City that M and S shares will be left with a hangover when the figures appear but this is nothing unusual for the group analysts have been saying for years that the shares are overvalued. Both firms are on record earlier in the year to the effect that trading has been going well.

Following the encouraging rise in the profits of Freeman's last week, the mail order sector caught the eye of investors

anticipating good figures from Grattan Warehouses who report interim figures tomorrow, and Empire Stores whose interim figures are due today. Grattan's share price rose 7p on the week. Bearing in mind the adverse effects of the postal strike there had been reservations about the mail order business. Freeman's figures, albeit reflecting exceptional recovery and reorganisation benefits, have cleared away some of the gloom.

Following the collapse of Lines Brothers, the interim figures of Lesney Products will be carefully scrutinised tomorrow. Lesney lost £1.23 millions in 1970-71, but reports from the company have suggested that the business has improved.

HOW WE STAND

Shares Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
281 Wilkinson's Transport	129	190	533
450 Green's Economisers	152	150	675
725 H. C. Jones	82	100	725
500 Steinberg	40	60	300
500 Bossey & Hawkes	160	200	1,000
1,750 Wearra Shoes	27	39	682
750 Trutex	118	203	1,522
1,000 Reinsurance Corp.	58	69	690
1,500 Colmore Investment	34	43	652
2,000 United Capitals	29	35	700
500 Redfern National Glass	136	175	875
2,500 Ellis & Goldstein	25	26	65
2,000 Nantyglo & Blaenau Estates	26	—	52
Cash			80
			9,628
			5,000
Capital on April 17, 1971			
Profit after realised dealing expenses			4,628

CITY COMMENT

SCOTT COMMISSION

Door-to-door controversy

THERE HAVE been some cryptic, not to say uncharitable, remarks passed about those two August institutions, the Law Society and the Institute of Chartered Accountants, following publication of their evidence to the Commission.

Headed by Sir Hilary Scott, now investigating unit linked life assurance and property bonds. Sir Hilary himself is a partner at one of the City's most influential law firms, Slaughter and May, as well as being a director of Equity and Law, the life assurance firm which quit the LOA recently on the issue of commission payments to insurance brokers and sales agents.

In fact it is the Law Society's and the ICA's evidence on the selling of unit linked policies which has sparked off the controversy. Both bodies come independently to the same conclusion, namely that door-to-door selling of these forms of life assurance should be banned since they are in essence close to securities (that is investments) than to life assurance policies.

There are no prizes for guessing who has been upset by the recommendation. The unit linked insurance companies, who are now a substantial and very rapidly growing part of the life assurance market, have based their success very largely on the expert use of outdoor sales agents and naturally resent the idea that outdoor sales should be stopped.

What is not so widely appreciated is that the Law Society and the Institute of Chartered Accountants have an axe to grind and are far from being independent observers of the life assurance scene. A very large number of their members earn not insubstantial commissions from selling life assurance policies. The expansion of outdoor sales forces is no doubt eating into this business.

The Consumer Council, in its report on life assurance last year, did not enquire about the quality of the service which part-time sales agents such as solicitors and accountants give to their clients when it comes to recommending life assurance policies.

And there are, it seems, some life offices taking a similar view. They are paying solicitors and accountants lower rates of com-

mission than insurance brokers, on the grounds that in so commission as life insurance a mark is made simply cannot provide a comprehensive service.

There is also the point which M and G, the unit trust group, made in its evidence to the Scott Commission. There is widespread abuse of the commission system. Some agents prefer to sell only those policies which pay the best commission rather than acquaint themselves with the products which best suit their clients.

The crucial assumption in the argument is whether you can say that a unit linked policy is an investment while a conventional with-profits endowment policy is not. Most experts would now argue that both the benefits offered by the policies, and their structure, make the two species of life insurance indistinguishable. Accepting this view cuts the ground from the Law Society's and the accountants' case for banning door-to-door sales of unit linked policies.

On the other hand it is clear from some of the evidence submitted by the unit linked industry that they would like to eliminate the accountant and solicitor as insurance agent. The suggestion that life assurance salesmen should be licensed, and only full-time employees of the life assurance industry should qualify for a licence would do just that. With a foot in both camps Sir Hilary could be a nice judge of the controversy.

MYSON GROUP

No comfort for holders

A STATEMENT on the resignation of Mr Wilfred Airey from the main board of the Myson Group is expected soon. It will not discuss the reasons at this stage, but shareholders can hardly take any comfort from the fact that he has sold 50,000 of his former holding of 88,696 shares.

The very success of Myson's principal subsidiary, Hullrad, of which Mr Airey is managing director, has turned out to be a cause of some concern to the company's shareholders. Mr Airey has a contract which pays him £10,000 a year plus 1 per cent of pre-tax profit. In our note last week we sug-

gested that as he is listed in the report as earning between £17,500 and £20,000 a year, Hullrad made at least £750,000 profit. It was pointed out, however, that this figure could be inflated by pension and life assurance benefits.

But when Mr Airey was asked about his income, he said that if the benefits were added his earnings would be in excess of £20,000. One must therefore presume that Hullrad made at least £750,000 profit.

Two conclusions follow. The first is that the Myson board has made a remarkably successful acquisition for Hullrad, only cost £2.1 millions. But secondly there has been a serious deterioration in the profitability of the remainder of the group which is not fully apparent from the annual report.

After taking off Hullrad's minimum contribution of £750,000, Myson is left with a profit of £147,000 compared with the figure of £215,128 achieved in the previous year. This is a serious setback.

But Myson also acquired the Reside companies last year. Assuming that they did not improve on their 1970 profit of £41,000 last year, this leaves the profit of the old Myson interests at £106,000—less than half the 1970 figure.

This is a situation that demands attention, particularly as the radiator industry could again be prone to competitive price cutting which would knock back Hullrad's profit.

DEREK CROUCH

Open cast profitability

DEREK CROUCH (Contractors)—today's new issue—is a company operating under contract to the National Coal Board and is one of the biggest independent producers of coal in the country. Apart from 1965, profits have risen consistently over the past 10 years from £82,000 to £945,000.

Around 75 per cent of group profits come from open cast mining and Crouch's profit record is certainly impressive in the light of the ups and downs of Britain's coal industry. Coal production in the UK reached its lowest level this century in 1967, but Crouch still managed to increase its profits.

At the same time the group's issue appears politically to be

timed perfectly. Currently demand for coal exceeds production and the NCB's 1971 annual report shows that it made a profit of £8.3 millions on a cost of £1.2 millions and a loss of nearly £22 millions on deep mined coal.

It is hardly likely that the present Government would cut back on open cast mining and even if there were a coal surplus it might prefer to reduce production from the unprofitable deep mines which are a great deal more labour intensive.

The rest of Crouch's profits come from a construction company with a decidedly queasy record, earthmoving, civil engineering, and franchises for the sale of engineering and mining equipments.

For the current year the company is forecasting a 16 per cent increase in profits to £1.1 millions pre-tax. This leaves the shares at the offer for sale price of 50p on a prospective price earnings ratio of 11.3 and a dividend yield of 5 per cent.

The company is offering just 20 per cent of its shares to the public and the issue is not to raise new money. The chairman, Mr Derek Crouch, and the group's four institutional shareholders, the Prudential Assurance, General Consolidated Investment Trust, the Public and General Holdings, and City and International Trust, are all selling a part of their holdings.

Hill Samuel, the merchant bank which is managing the issue and which has an indirect interest in Crouch through General Consolidated and City and International Trust, explain that the group has to be sold to the market since it could no longer operate under close company law.

The NCB reports that at the moment it needs all the coal it can get. This looks good for Crouch but as a long term investment it could bring a great many anxieties with a noisy environment lobby, mining problems, and uncertain demand.

BEER PRICES

Pulling an average punch

BOTH WHITBREAD and Courage have now confirmed that they are considering making selective price increases over the next few months. This poses

quite a sticky problem for Mr Campbell Adamson and his colleagues at the Confederation of British Industry.

All the national breweries have signed the pledge—which does not mean they are going to abstain from the evils of alcohol but that they have promised to limit any unavoidable price increases to 5 per cent.

However, when the brewers gave their undertaking no one realised that, like the tobacco companies and the distillers, they presented something of a special case.

The average pint of beer retails at around 12p but this includes about 5p of excise. The duty is based on the gravity of the beer, not the retail price. Take for example a 3p increase in the cost of a pint of beer to 12p; for the consumer this represents an increase of just 4 per cent but the brewer has, in effect, raised his price by as much as 7 per cent.

Both the CBI and the Brewer's Society admitted they had not thought of this particular problem but after hurried consultations agreed that the brewers probably meant they would not increase their pre-duty prices by more than 5 per cent.

In fact a spokesman for the society became quite indignant at the suggestion that some of the brewers might interpret their undertaking in a different way. It is unlikely, he said, the brewers would break the spirit of the CBI pledge.

So since the minimum price increase on a pint of beer is 3p and for the brewer this works out at an increase of more than 5 per cent on an "average" pint of beer, you might think that your pint is safe till the CBI agreement ends next July 31.

However, do not be too hopeful. One brewery argued yesterday that as long as it did not increase the average price of all its products by more than 5 per cent it was not breaking its undertaking.

● We have been reprimanded by one public relations firm for failing to announce the formation of Burns Philp, an international trustee company. The trust is based in the New Hebrides, a group of islands in the Pacific half-way between Australia and Fiji, run jointly by both the French and British. They offer substantial tax advantages. Apologies, but we thought the offshore game was over.



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BANKS & DISCOUNT HOUSES

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Commercial Bank	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

IN THIS NEW once-a-week statistical breakdown of 1,000 companies, exclusively prepared for the Guardian by Exchange Telegraph computer, the price quoted is the official closing price on Friday, in pence. The price-earnings ratio is based on the last full year's figures, except where there is an official company forecast for the current year. The dividend rate is also either the historic payment or an official forecast, except in the following cases: where there has been an increase in the interim to "reduce the disparity between interim and final payments," an unchanged total dividend is expected, an unchanged final is assumed and added with the increased interim payment. In the event of a cut in the interim payment, the rate of the final dividend has been scaled down proportionately in arriving at the dividend rate shown. If the interim is passed, no figure will be given. In the event of the resumption of payments without any firm official forecast, a "Final" will not be assumed whether or not the chairman intimates the possibility of a final to follow. Bonus payments will be included in the rate where they are regularly paid, i.e. paid for at least two successive years. The market capitalisation taken in the value of all classes of equity capital. The final column shows net assets per share in new pence. This is calculated on the tangible assets shown in the balance sheet, with adjustments where official and realistic up-to-date valuations are shown in the footnotes to the accounts. Footnotes, for instance, would be taken at their market value rather than the cost price shown in the balance sheet, and where directors put a firm valuation of property surpluses, this too would be taken into account. Where no realistic asset position can be given, such as in the case of banks and insurance firms with inner reserves, or some mining companies, no figure will be shown.

BREWERIES

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Adnams	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Beck's	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Carlsberg	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Guinness	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Heineken	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
King	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Australian Trust	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Commercial Bank	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Adnams	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Beck's	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Carlsberg	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Guinness	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Heineken	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
King	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

INSURANCE

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Australian Trust	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Commercial Bank	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Australian Trust	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Commercial Bank	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

Mining

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Australian Trust	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Commercial Bank	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

Oil

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Australian Trust	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Commercial Bank	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

PROPERTY

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Australian Trust	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Commercial Bank	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

RUBBER

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Australian Trust	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Commercial Bank	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

SHIPPING

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Australian Trust	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Commercial Bank	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

Other

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Australian Trust	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Commercial Bank	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
London & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Manchester & Lancashire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
North British	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Paragon	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Scottish Widows	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
West of Scotland	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0
Yorkshire	100	10.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	100,000	100.0

Harrolds	280	11.6	12.0	2.0	4.0	1,011	1,011
Harrolds (Went)	280	11.6	12.0	2.0	4.0	1,011	1,011
Marmes Industries	280	11.6	12.0	2.0	4.0	1,011	1,011
Harrolds (Went)	280	11.6	12.0	2.0	4.0	1,011	1,011
Harrolds (Went)	280	11.6	12.0	2.0	4.0	1,011	1,011
Harrolds (Went)	280	11.6	12.0	2.0	4.0	1,011	1,011
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
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Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
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Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
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Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside	165	12.9	20.0	1.0	3.4	11,325	11,325
Waterside							

Roberto disappointing



(left) hangs on to beat Queen's Fantasy and Rotisserie (right) to win the Brocas Stakes at Ascot on Saturday

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

After riding a superb waiting race on the Queen's Gilly, Example, to win the £7,500 Prix de Royalite at Longchamp yesterday, Lester Piggett tried similar tactics on the 5-4 on Irish-trained Roberto in France's richest two-year-old race, the 285,550 Grand Critérium, without finding the same response.

Roberto, running on finally finished fourth, passing the English-trained Our Mirage close home. Hard to Beat, bred in Ireland, was the favourite at 12-10 odds at the yearling sales, and won in France and starting at nearly 15-1, won by a neck from the Sam Armstrong-trained Steel Pulse, bred in England.

Third, two lengths away came Produce, the only filly in the field. Roberto was another two lengths away, a head in front of Our Mirage, who found the going rather too firm. The same could be said of Steel Pulse, who almost certainly have been the winner on better ground.

The defeat of Roberto was a bitter blow to the large Anglo-Irish contingent present. We had been warned not to expect a horse looking like him to win or to have a charge of some of the action he was expected to be in their class. The former remark was certainly true, but Roberto had to outlast his mount him for he was leading his handler a merry dance. And Lester was given the leg-up as the horse charged in motion faster than walking pace. Trainer Vincent O'Brien said the colt had not behaved like this before previous races.

Southwell

DOUBLE: 2.30 & 4.30
4.0 & 5.0 GOING
STON JUVENILE MAIDEN
(10 runners)
10-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-122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Government not in favour of free vote on EEC entry

By IAN AITKEN

A free vote on the Common Market in Parliament on October 28 is almost certain to be rejected by the Government in spite of hopeful feelers from prospective pro-Market rebels on the Labour benches.

It was clear yesterday that Ministers were even more unwilling to unleash their anti-Market rebels than Labour is to liberate its pro-Market rebels.

In accordance with the harsh laws of the political game, the very size of the expected pro-Market Labour rebellion has been a major factor in persuading Conservative managers against granting a free vote. They cannot see why they should give freedom to a problematical number of Conservative anti-Market rebels when they are already confident that a substantial Government majority will be delivered by the Labour defectors.

With what they believe will be a comfortable majority in their pockets, Ministers are looking ahead to the battle over consequential legislation, and they are convinced that a free vote on the overriding issue of entry would encourage many Conservative Marketers to continue voting against the Government in many, if not all, of the subsequent divisions during the year. With Labour's anti-Market majority now preparing to launch a form of parliamentary guerrilla warfare against every clause and line of the Common Market legislation, Ministers do not believe that they can afford this with their own rebels.

They recognise that Labour's pro-European rebels cannot be expected to continue voting with the Government after October 28. Indeed, they have been told as much. They there-

fore accept that it is up to the Government to provide its own majority for the consequential legislation — a task, which, on the basis of a gradually dwindling Commons majority (now standing at 25), means keeping their own potential defectors to an absolute minimum.

This kind of calculation has also been made on the Labour side, and is one reason why leading anti-Market rebels intend to fight the Government intensely during the passage of the consequential legislation. There are those who believe that the Government could still be defeated on a major piece of Market legislation, and there are others who believe that, even if this is not possible, the din of battle will put spirit into the "silent majority" of anti-Market rebels in the country.

These latter, who include the new Labour Party chairman, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, believe that the massive anti-Market majority of 5-1 at last week's Labour Party conference, coupled with a powerful parliamentary battle, could sharply reduce the 87 per cent of voters who are said to be expected to vote for the Government. Their aim is to put life into the anti-Market majority in the country by convincing the elec-

tors that Labour means business when it says that it is opposed to the Common Market.

However, Ministers are not seriously worried about the prospect of a long drawn-out guerrilla war. Although their opponents point to the Labour Government's withdrawal of its House of Lords Reform Bill in the face of a similar backlash, it is pointed out that there is a little real parallel between that and the forthcoming legislation on Europe.

Ministers argue that, unlike the Labour Government and its ill-fated Parliament (number 2) Bill, the present Government would be ready to jettison virtually the whole of the remainder of its legislative programme in order to force through the EEC legislation. Pure obstructionism, therefore, will not be capable of defeating the Government's purpose. Even if the anti-Market rebels were to succeed in forcing an isolated defeat on the Government, Ministers would be ready to use the full machinery of a vote of confidence in order to restore the situation.

Thorpe attack on Wilson, page 6. Dailly says he will vote for Market, page 12.

ICI in dispute over coding of gelignite

By SIMON HOGGART

A senior army officer in Northern Ireland has been told to stop his campaign to make industrial gelignite easier to trace. The request came as a direct result of a letter from ICI, the leading makers of gelignite in Britain, asking that the officer be told to stop pressing for more informative marking and coding.

The firm said it was "surprised" to see him concerning himself with the problem, and pointed out that it maintained strict checks on the sale and distribution of explosives.

Immediately following the receipt of the letter, the request to the officer concerned was delivered through the Northern Ireland GOC, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Tuohy.

Much of the gelignite used in Northern Ireland is manufactured by ICI. Although the firm keeps records of the people who buy explosives from it, the bags in which it is sold are marked only with the brand name and have no coding. This means that when a cache is discovered or an unexploded bomb found, it cannot be traced back to source.

Gelignite is sold in long sealed plastic bags, each containing 5lb. These bags could be marked and tiny tracer elements placed inside the explosive. These would be strands of multicoloured fibres woven into a particular combination and sliced one thousandth of an inch thick.

It would be impossible to remove the tracers, which would enable explosive experts to discover the batch of gelignite in a matter of minutes. The batch could then be followed until the point at which it was illegally disposed of was discovered.

The officer concerned believes that it is mainly financial considerations which

prevent ICI from employing the marker system. The firm has recently spent £258,000 in reorganising production plant in Scotland. The move would undoubtedly be very expensive. It is believed that much of the gelignite is not stolen directly but reaches the various terrorist factions by way of a black market. Two-thirds of the gelignite comes from Irish Industrial Explosives on the outskirts of Dublin.

An ICI spokesman said yesterday: "I do not think that we will be making any official comment on this. It is a security matter. But I can

assure you that ICI is working in full cooperation with the security forces."

Army ordnance experts now believe that they have learned the secret of the working of the latest and most sophisticated type of bomb being used by the IRA in Northern Ireland.

The bombs, which the army believes have all been made by the same highly skilled man, contain one or more sensitive anti-handling devices which make them detonate at the slightest jolt. They come in whitewood boxes about a foot high and are bound with black tape, which makes it difficult to see where the joints in the wood are.

The most spectacular success in what has been a good week for the army was the capture of Jimmy Sullivan, a leading Republican and former chairman of the Belfast Central Citizens' Defence Committee, at a road block early on Saturday.

Sullivan had been wanted since internment was announced on August 9, but he had apparently been able to live in the vicinity of his Leeson Street home in the Lower Falls and was only recognised when a wig he was wearing fell off during a chase.

His capture has considerable propaganda value but may not have much impact on the IRA campaign of violence, as his connections were with the official rather than the provisional wing of the movement.

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